THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

COLORED MEN IN COUNCIL

Speeches of General Fisk, Rev. Mr. Lynch and Others.

Protest of the Convention Against the Admis sion of Tennessee Into Congress Unless the State Acts on the Posttion of the Freedmen,

&c.,

NAMIVILE, August 8, 1865. The State Convention of the colored people of Tennessee not at nine o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournent, and proceeded in the regular order of exercises doption of the minutes of the previous day the followble and resolutions were offered by Mr. Wat

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, we are in convention assembled, in order to feliberate, so far as we are able, upon the present condition and future prospects of all the colored people of T.n. assesse; and whereas, it is expedient that in all our deliberations we put forth our sentiments, therefore, be it Resolved, That we publish an address to them aname it to be circulated throughout the State.

And whereas, the petition presented by the colored people of Tennesses to the Legislature thereof has not seen disposed of by that body, as we understand, because thy do not know the sentiments of the roots thus is; therefore be it
Resolved, That this convention publish an appeal to the loyal white citizens of Tennessee upon the subject

Resolved, That this convention publish an appeal to the loyal white citizens of Tennessee upon the subject matter contained in said petition, inasmuch as the federal government has called for our assistance in putting down the late iniquitous rebellion, and a knowledged not only our humanity and right to freedom, but our just cla m to the enjoyment of those rights that other citizens have under the government; therefore,

Resolved, That we protest against the congressional delegation from Tennessee being received into the Congress of the United States, if the Legislature of Tenpessee does not grant the potition now before it prior to December 1, 1886.

SPENCH OF MR. LYNCH. debate on the resolutions the Rev. Mr. Lyncu, ore, a colored missionary, was called for and

rending debate on the resolutions the Rev. Mr. LYNCH, of Baltimore, a colored missionary, was called for and responded in a strain foreign to the subject. The following is a brief synopsis of his remarks:—I read in the Mashville De pack the following, which, I suppose, will be copied dute extensively throughout the United States. I know it will be copied by the New York World and News and Cincinnati Enquirer, and other copperhend papers. I beg to call the attention of the citizens of Mashville to the extract—"Negro Convention."

ARE TRUE COLORED MEN NEGROES?

Is your chairman a negro, or your secretary, or those sergeants of colored regiments over there? No; they are all of mixed blood. We are not ashamed of the term negro, but to call it a "negro Convention" is a lie. The odditor of the Colored Temessecus is as white as the respecter of the New York Heald at the table there. It hard to tell whether there is any pure blood or not; because white men love colored winn so well. I hope the reporters will not take me down as asying "dis," "dat," "de oder" and "de deformities ob de constitution," &c. I know more of syntax than they, although they ridiculed me because my skin was darker than theirs. It won't pay—it won't pay! I know I shall utter something that: will be the subject of criticism, but I don't care. After reading several extracts more follows:—I would not deride the press or ryportens. It was their touching and sympath-tic letters that moved our armice to persevere and as last strike the fatallow at the damnable rebellion; but they are fond of makage jokes at the expense of the darkies. White men say, "niggers will steal," Grant it; and if a darky steals giver spoons, he is put in jail; but if a white men say, "niggers will steal," Grant it; and if a darky steals giver spoons, he is put in jail; but if a white man embesse aftly thousand dollars, it is smoothed over. A white man said to me this morning, "Well, uncle, how are you getting along?" I was glad to know that I had a whit's nephew in Neshville.

marks:—
Mr. Passident, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Researd of not come to make a speech; I come to bear you talk. I come to hear what the colored people have to say for themselves. The race to which I seless has been talking for many years, and you have not had a chance to talk much it gave me great foy when I learned that the colored people of Tennessee were about to convene; that delegates were coming from different counties, and that you would here you expression to your views. There was a time when this could not be done; but, to use a common gates were coming from different counties, and that you would here give expression to your views. There was a time when this could not be done; but, to use a common expression, "Times ain't as they used to was." You pould not have done this four or five years ago, could you? (Cries of "No, no.") A great change has taken blace aince that day. I come before you as your friend, as a representative of the power of this great government, standing here with authority to say to you that I am sent ty the government to aid you; and by the blessing of Bod I will never shrink from discharging my duty. The passing away of shvery has opened a new era, and it becomes necessary that government should do something to aid you in passing from slavery to freedom, for the good of the white race as well as your own, and, therefore, the Freedmen's Bureau was cetablished by act of Congress of the 3d of March last. (General Fisk here read an extract from the circular published by him for the regolation and information of freedmen.] I have just spent an hour discussing this circular with an old slave master of Tennesses, who, after fighting against us four years, refused to die in the last ditch. He said the circular was just and right, and that he and other sinveholders would take hold and help in the matter. The alaveholder was no less a personage than fedeon J. Fillow. (Here the General gave an elaborate essount of what the bureau had done and would do for the negrees, too lengthy for this report.) In regard to nearo suffrage the General said;—Now, for the suffrage will to and I shall not be behind in giving him the ballot; and with this swarm of bees, I think the negree will be able to take care of himself, North of the Onto river most people favor negreeuffrage. The Nsw York Haralto, the most influential newspaper in the United State, advocates it. I be lieve I shall have three hundred school teachers in give work, and will have twenty-five thousand shildren under instruction. I approve of a normal school for the education of colo

General Brisbin, in his official report of the organizafign of colored troops, states that Kentucky has furnished inventy-eight thousand, eight hundred and eighteen black hen to the army. The One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighteen his one Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiments of colored infinity are all from Kentucky. They have been retained in the service and the first eight ordered to Texas. The Fourth, Eighth, Twelfin and Thirteenth regiments of availty, are from Kentucky, and except the Eight artifliery, are from Kentucky, and except the Eight artifliery, are now on duty in this bate. General Browth easy that twenty-four thousand women and children have been freed under the act of March 3, 1965, granting freedom to the wives and children of colored soldiers. The whole number of persons made free in Kentucky through the instrumentality of the army is one hundred thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four.

The safe in the office of Howard & Co.'s Express in this village was entered on the night of the 25th of July, and thirty United States 7.30 notes of 350 each, July, and thirty United States 7.30 notes of \$50 each, Sumbered from 163,377 to 163,766, and ninety United States 7.30 gotes of last issue, of \$100 each, numbered from 250,825 to 250,917, were stolen therefrom, which have not yet been recovered.

The public are Sautioned against buying these bonds. They have novel been regularly issued, and are therefore worthless, the government having stopped their payment.

Personal Intelligence.
General Barnard, of the Engineer corps, has been as
Agned to duty on Staten Island, and will take charge of

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Second Session of the American Institute of Instruction-Large Attendance-Let-ter from General Howard-Education of the Freedmen Urged, &c.

Naw Haves, August 9, 1805.

The American Institute of Instruction held its second session to-day. There are present at least one thousand guests from abroad—mostly from the Northern States, and of whom two-thirds are ladies. B. G. Northrop was re-elected Partitles.

and of whom two-thirds are ladies. B. C. Northrop was re-elected President.

The question discussed to-day was, "What duties does the return of peace bring to the friends of education, especially in reference to freedmen?"

Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Streeby and Rev. Mr. Abboit, of New York; Professor Hart, of Philadelphia; Professor E. R. Bassett (folored), of Philadelphia; Bishop Smith, of Kentucky; Mr. Wood, of Illinois; Professor Thatcher, of Yale, and Professor Zachos, of Andover.

Mr. Amorr said he had letters from Governors Holden and Brownlow, urging missionary work in the North to establish a public school system in Tennessee and North Carolina.

Thatcher, of Yale, and Professor Zachos, of Andover.

Mr. Assort said he had letters from Governors Holden and Brownlow, urging missionary work in the North to establish a public school system in Tennessee and North Carolina.

Pr fessor Basserr urged co-operation with the blacks to accomplish the object. Freedmen would have more condidence in negroes as teachers.

A letter from General Howard was read, of which the following is a portion:

I am partioularly rejeiced at the proposed discussion of the subject relating to the education of American freedmen. My purpose is to aid the work of education by svery means of encouragement that are or may come within my pogur as Commissioner of Freedmen or Refugees. I will have the general superintendence of the work in file States where I have assistant commissioners, end have already provided, when possible, that the teachers shall have quarters and fuel; and they are permitted to have the army ration by purchase, which lessens the cost of board one half. When the blacks have received money or wages enough they will feed as many reachers as the benevolent agencies may send them. So they promise. Then send the teachers and organize as, many schools as pessible. The difficulties will be from the opposition of blind prejudice or real ignorance. Some men will shut their plantations as far as they can against loyal teachers, and we would meet them in the spirit of missionaries. My agents are instructed to give full protection to the schools. They will always have the power to call for military leid; but I am much induced to exercise every other method before calling for military force. We must do what we can to overcome prejudice and opposition by carrying with us the spirit of Christ into every nook and corner of the South. Rajoice over every foot of ground gained, and never be discouraged at continuely or failure. The whites need much real effort in their behalf. I scarcely ever found a white child that could read in passing through Georgia and South Carolina. The unloss of

The Afrow Disaster.

FRIGHTFUL SCENES ON BOARD—CONSTERNATION AND ALARM AMONG THE PASSENGERS—PICEPOCKETS PLYING THEIR VOCATION—CRIMINAL MEGLICENCE AND UTTER DISABGARD OF HUMAN LIPE MANIFESTED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BOAT, ETC.

TO THE BUITOR OF THE HERALD. above terrible disaster the responsibility would appear to attach itself to the passengers rather than to the culpa-ble negligence of the owners of the boat.

As an eye witness and sufferer I feel it due to the com-

As an eye witness and sufferer I feel it due to the com-munity to disabuse the public-mind, and by a plain state-ment of facts fix upon the proper parties the responsibili-ty for the loss of life and bodily and mental suffering consequent upon the affair, exhibiting an utter disregard of the lives of those who, unconscious of the dangers surrounding them, hazarded themselves on board.

The writer has been accustomed to make two trips daily by this line. On the downward trip on Saturday daily by this line. On the downward trip on Saturday last one of the boilers gave out, retarding the progress of the boat so greatly as determine several passengers to leave her at Hastings. We reached the plot twenty minutes behind time, and so convinced was I that the derangement of the machinery was of a serious character that, meeting Capt. Faunce, of the revenue steamer Cuyahoga, I requested him to call the attention of the government inspectors of steamboats to the subject.

Taking it for granted that this had been done, I went on board half an hour before the usual time of starting, found a large crowd already collected, increasing unit leaving the pter, when, I should judge, from four hundred to five hundred passengers were on the steamer, crowding every accessible part of the decks.

We had proceeded no turther than Thirteenth street when a loud explosion took place, enveloping the deck in steam, when a scene of terror and conf.:sion cocurred terrible to contemplate and never to be forgotten. We men uttered the most frantic cries for assistance, men rushed wildly about in search of means of escape, some precipitating themselves into the river, there to meet death only in a different shape; some sought "life preservers," only to find additional ballast to facilitate their descent.

death only in a different shape; some sough: "He preservers," only to find additional ballast to facilitate their
descent.

In the midst of this heartrending sidene the lightfingered gentry plied their vocation industriously, and
several gentlemen found themselves relieved of watches,
pockstbooks, &c. It was not until the steam had been
dissipated that quiet was partially restored and the extent of the dissator ancertained. It was then found that
a fireman had been killed, several others, with the
engineer, badly scalded; several ladies had been prostrated and trampled on during the wild consternation surrounding them, and several passengers
missing, supposed to have been drowned. A coroner's
jury may smooth the matter over by a cunningly devised
verdict, but the eye witnesses of the disaster can stribute
the disaster to but one cause—the culpabl negligence
and criminal cupidity and greed of the propristors. It
is but justice to the capitain and pilot to state that neither
deserted his post, and both exerted themselves with
great energy during the terrible emergency. Measures,
it is to be hoped, may be taken to pun sh the guity parties and prevent a recurrence of such a disaster on this
line, which may reasonably be anticipated at any moment if the Arrow be permitted to continue her trips in
her present condition.

A similar disaster occurred on board the Isaac P. Smith,
belonging to the same line, several years since, when
several passengers lost their lives, The sapient verdict
on that occasion was "Nobody to biame."

JNO, S. TAPPAN, 63 William street.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. In to-day's issue of the Herle I see it stated that Mr.

Isaac E. Wright was badly burned on board the steamer
Arrow on Saturday last. In making my statement I
must have been m sunderstood, as I distinctly said that
Mrs. Wright was dangerously burned, and her husbandbadly bruised in attempting to rescue his wie from her
perilous condition.

MRS. J. C. DECKER,
WEDNESDAY P. M., August 9, 1885.

THE BODY OF MR. WESTLARM.

The body found floating in the Atlantic dock on Tuesday was identified yesterday as being that of Mr. John M. Westlake, of No. 22 Ninth street, New York, who lost his life by jumping overboard from the steamer Arrow, at the time of the explosion on the North river. The body was viewed by Coroner Lynch and a jury of Brooking yesterday, and the remains given to the frieads of the deceased, who took them to New York for interment. The inquest will be held on Friday next.

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The German Saengerbund.

The delegates of the Aligemeine Saengerbund, representing some four hundred singers of the societies Colonia, Germania, Harmonia, Social Reform Liedertafel, Loreley, Rheinisches Saengerbund, Williamsburg Saengerbund, Schillerbund, Allemania and others, met lasnight at the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, in Hester street, to make preparations for a grand summer-night's festival to take place at Jones' Wood on Monday next. Mr. Kalisch, the President of the Saengerbund, occupied the chair.

This festival will commence at four o'clock in the a'ternoon, and is to last until one o'clock at night, and most of the German musical societies and giec clubs of New York who were engaged in the late Saengerfest are to participate in the affair, with the exception of the Sing Academic, which is to celebrate a festival of its own on the same day. The festivities will be composed of a series of musical and vocal exercises and social pastimes. The festival grounds will be illuminated during the night with calcium lights. Some decusion took place in reference to announing the festival by advertisement in the English American papers of this city, and by some of the delegates it was remarked that such advertisements might draw crowds of roughs and loafers to Jones' Wood on the night of the festival. A resolution was offered by Mr. Neubert, of the Williamsburg Saengerbund, to publish the advertisement of the delegates, in counton with the German papers, in the Naw Yong Haratin, the latter boing the only English American paper of this city which aespecially of late—properly represents the German public, and gives correct accounts of the movements of the Germans. This resolution was adopted and various other matters in reference to the affair were about be unfavorable on Mouday to postpone the festival to the next day.

SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

An Important Meeting-The Abuses at -Grave Charges Preferred Against the Health Officer and Other Offician-Something for the People to Know-The Fees of the Health Officer Said to Be One Hundred Thousand Dollars Per Year, &c.

regular quarierly meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Chamber of Commerce. The Chairman, James H. Frothingham, Eeq., called the meeting to order at half-past one o'clock, after which the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved and ordered

The Arbitration Committee requested to be excu from making any report until the new rooms of the Association are ready for them, which will be in about

two weeks. The request was granted.

Mr. Brett, on behalf of the Special Co

Quarantine Regulations, presented a report, which recited that they found it would be impossible to modify the abuses and regulations of quarantine unless the heaven and the support of the government of quarantine and the appointment of the powernment of quarantine and the appointment of the health officer. The Health Officer had more power vested in him than the President of the auton, being without any reponsibility to any individual. The report then embodied the law on the subject.]

The report then stated: When we take into consideration the fact that the more encous the burgine can be made to the shipping interest. Higgs without any reponsibility to any individual. The report then stated: when we take into consideration the fact that the more encous the burgine can be made to the shipping interest. Higgs and, further, that the incumbent of the office has, of late years, been chosen not for his pseudint adaptness for the position of much as for his subserviency to political yearly and prodeincy, and political wire pulling, the result can be easily foresorn.

The particular case to which the attention of the association was called at the last meeting was of a resear from Cow bay, deep briton Liand, combined and the health of the prodeincy of the prodeincy of the prodeincy of the prodeincy of the prodein and discharged at the foot of Twenty-first street, East river. The capitaln was informed by the plot that his instructions were to bring all vessels approaching the city, via Long Island Sound, to the Quarantine anchorage for inspection, &c. &s this requirement had not been made by any previous health officer—the predecessors of the present incumber having been satisfied with collecting the fees [ak dollars and fifty onlish which in the prodein should be added to the diction of the Health Officer, and under which the predecessors of the present incumber having been satisfied with collecting the fees [ak dollars and the footh, which is herewith submitted. (The correspond noe was previously published.)

The law

Board of Aldermen, and don't Physician, the Commissioner and Uny and don't Physician, the Commissioner and Uny and This association can readily imagine how much recould be obtained from a board so constituted, the from whose decision appeal is made being himself.

rable farce practised at this port, under pretense of preserving the health of the city, we earnestly protest against.

Vessels are detained a long time at quarantine under the most trifling pretexts. The cargoes discharged there are at a very heavy and unnecessary expense—not to preserve the health of the metropolis, but for the benefit of individuals who fatten on the life bloed of the commerce to which the city is indebted for her pre-ominance in this Western hemisphere, while crews, passengers, baggage and cargoes (when the brithe has been sufficiently large) have been permitted to come to our wharves and been distributed through our public thoroughfares.

In view of the foregoing facts, your committee would most respectfully racommend that bounsel of first class reputation be employed to prepare a dust; of a law for the government of quarantine, which shall except from quarantine regulations all vessels which in their ordinary paisage do not pass south of Cape Hendpen, and which shall not have had on board during the passage any infectious or contagioun disease; also all vessels laden wholly with coals, salt, guano, lumber or naval stores; and further, to have r pealed the law appointing an inspection for vessels which have already been subjected to quarantine visitation, and to prawent the oracion of a fee by the Mayors of New York or Brooklyn, or by any other persons, for a permit to come to the wharves of cither city; also requising all lighterage, cooperage, loading and unloading of vessels and towage to be subject to fair and open competition, subject to all necessary and proper restrictions for the preceivation of the health of the port.

The raport then recommended that a draft of the law shall provide that one of their members and a member of the Chamber of Commerce shall be appetiated members, of the Board of Health. The report also recommended that some suitable person should represent the association at Albany, to lay their griswances before the Legalities.

Base Ball. .
NEW YORK VERSUS PHILADELPHIA.

At the base ball match between New York and Phila-delphis yesterday the New Yorkers were victorious by the following score:—Olympic, 12 runs; Active, 34 runs.

Yesterday afternoon the Newburg piayers became the guests of the Mystic Club of New York, and played a game with them on their grounds, corner of Sixty-third street and Third avenue, the result being a victory for the Hudson River men by a score of 34 to 13. The game only occupied two hours and a baif, and was marked with some good play on both sides. In batting Mapes, of the Newburg Club, took the load, Charles Gloin, of the Mystic, making the most runs on his side. In fly catching Fisher and Boyd divided the honors, Reynolds doing best on the part of the Mystics. After the game was over the Mystics beopitably entertained their guesta, and took them to their hotel.

Three first class games take place to-day—twa, at Brooklyn and one at Hoboken. The Atlantics play the Stars on the Capitoline Grounds; the Unions have a return match with the Eckfords on the Unions have a return match with the Eckfords on the Unions Ball Grounds, and the Hudson River Club play the Mappuals at Hoboken.

Cricket.

Cricket.
RHNSSRLARR OF TROY VS. ST. 'ABORGE.
The match between these clubs yester any, at Hoboken,

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THE BANKER'S AND BROKER'S TELBURAPH COMPANY office No. 12 Broad street, New York, having comple their line from Washington to New York, laid yesterday

THE CASE OF ADELAIDS INVING. -- Mrs. Irving, the THE CASE OF ADELAIDS IRVING.—Mrs. Irving, the mother of Adelaide Irving—a sketch of whose career was given in yesterday's Health—called at our office yesterday and stated several facts which, in justice to hor, we make public. Her daughter was morally and religiously trained and educated by her parents; and the first crime she was charged with—that of picking a lady's pocket in a stage—is not true. It is stated the purse in question, containing six dollars and a half, was found by her, and not stolen. During her imprisonment at Blackwell's Island, John Fitch, the son of the Workhouse Warden, became enamored of her, and eloping, married her in Grace church. The carpet bag which is stated to have been stolen she states as having been taken by mistake for her own.

Almost A Row. - Early yesterday afternoon quite an al-Almost a Row.—Early yesterday afternoon quite an albreation took place in the City Hall between an ex-Aiderman and a brother of one of the members of the present Board of Aidermon. It appears that the two men accidentally met in the building, and at once made charges of rocuery against each other, when, as a matter of course, beilige, ent demonstrations immediately followed. A great deal of spicy information was picked up by the outsiders, who were oridently well pleased that the secrets of the "ring" should thus escape. The brother of the aiderman, it appears, had been employed as an inspector of Corporation work, and he accused the ex-Aiderman of heving obtained momey dishonestly, and also charged him with never paying bit debts. The ex-Aiderman, in turn, accused the inspector of charging the city for work he never performed, and of receiving the money on a false adidayst. To this the inspector replied by calling the ex-Aiderman a liar, a swindler and other and similar soft-sounding names.

Judomestes Acases was City.—There is an interesting

question to be decided for or against the city within the next four days. It grows out of seventy-eight warrants

PRESENTATION TO A FIRMMAN.—A neatly framed set of resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the members of Oceanus Engine Company, No. 11, for Mr. James J. Murray, were presented to that gentleman at the residence of Jacob Regus, No. 173 Thompson street, on Monday evening of the present week. The recipient of the testimonial has been connected with the company for twentynine years as a volunteer fireman. Christopher Johnson, of Oceanus Company, made the presentation speech, and Mr. Murray responded in a happy vein. After the ceremonies were through a l present ant down to a collation, and conviviality reigned until the "wae smal hours ayant the twal," when the party adjourned, such member well smithed with the manner in which the hours had been passed.

The New Cateloid Churies at Guttessund.—A plonic in aid of the above church was held yesterday at

nie in aid of the above church was held yes Mukert's Rock Cellar, Guttenburg. The grounds are beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the North river and the surrounding country, and present a marked change from their appearance three years alone, when nothing but huge rocks met one's view. The church, of which Father Timothy, Passionist, is pastor, has been in course of erection for two years past. A lack of funds hindered its completion, it requiring eight thousand dellars to finish the work, a small amount of which has only been collected. However, the work goes bravely on, seet the corner stone will be laid on the 20th instant. The pionic was largely attended, and dancing and other sports were indulged in till a late hour in the evening.

Corrow m THE CUTT.—It is stated, upon good authority,

Corron me res Cert.—It is stated, upon good authority, that there are now at this port some ten thousand bales of robel ostten, awaiting an order from the Scoretary of the Treasury before selling. For some reason the usual auction sales of this kind of cotton have for a time been suspended. When the thirty to fifty thousand bales, in addition to the quantity now here, shall have reached our port, it would appear that some disposition of the staple should be abled by the rebel authorities, ne private parties held any claims upon it, and there is no reason why it should not be realized upon.

Kiedness to Our Werkerams—A pleasing incident of the recognition of the services of a maimed here of the

ties held any claims upon it, and there is no reason why it should not be realized upon.

Kirden with the services of a maimed here of the rebelilos took place yesterday under our notice. A fine-looking young man, whose bronzed features and blite uniform, which, coupled with the absence of his right leg; proceed him to be a veteran soldier, rested on his cratches outside Colonel Hower's Soldiers' Depot, on Breadway, watching the living tide of people as it flowed past, thinking, perchance, how grateful ought this seemingly cardens crowd to be for the use of their limbs entire—a happiness that he could never know again. Yet he had be a maimed has good cause, and that cause had trimsphed. Still how little heeded they him, who, with many thousand sabers, had braved and stemmed the tide of battle at so great a cast! But though the manages passed on and saw him not, roman, whose tenders againstice are ever awakened by the presence of affection, did notice our here, as a lady in the garb of the mourning, drawing saide from the crowd, addressed a few kindly words to him, and taking from her portemonais three greenbacks handed them to the solder, and, bowing, withdrew. The vaseran looked his thanks. It was an impulsive act of womanly gracosity, and a patricite mark of the appreciation of the services of a veteras on our public thorougafare.

THE REMAINS OF BRHIND PORTER.—Upon the California and relatives of the deceased, and removed to the railing and relatives of the deceased, and removed to the railing and relatives of the deceased, and removed to the railing and relatives of the deceased, and removed to the railing and relatives of the deceased, and removed to the railing and relatives of the deceased, and removed to the railing and relatives of the deceased, and removed to the relatives of the base of the clay of the services.

Don't

CALIFORNIA.

THE BILLY MULLIGAN AFFRAY.

Our San Francisco Correspo SAN FRANCISCO, July 6, 1665.

ico, in the Pacific States (General Gasper Sanchez Ochoa), aided by the Mexican Consul, Señor Don Jose A. God.y, is pushing on the new Mexican ten per cent loan with comsor, General Vega, and the difficulties he has to contend that a considerable sum is likely to be obtained by the

with, so strong is the feeling here in favor of the liberals that a considerable sum is likely to be obtained by the sale of these bonds. One gentleman, representing a large banking house, offered to take \$200,000 at forty cents in gold, which was declined, as the rate which had been fixed was fifty cents; considerably more was realized, in fact, by our own government for its securities during a considerable period of the war. Such facts speak volumes for the confidence felt by the people of the Pacific States in the intuition of the publicanism in Mexico, and their sympathies with the fiberals in their unequal contest with the invadors.

ARKHILAN'S CONSUL

The imperial (Maximilian's) consults not recognized by anybody in office or otherwise, and his position may well be called a sinecure.

Ames purchased by General Vega.

The large assortment of arms purchased by General Vega, in this city, hat year and seized by our provost marshal at Half Moon Bay, still gives trouble to our government. They have been released from the United States Arsenal at Benicla, whither they were sent for security by our military authorities, and permission given for shymment to Mexico; but after being brought here last week for shipment, they were ordered back to Benicla to be delivered up to the sherif of Solane county who has an attachment for them issued at the instance of parties who hold veges in part payment for the purchase money. Vega is still here endesvoring to raise money enough to relesse the arms, of which there are about thirty thousand stands, mostly of fair quality, and get them shipped into Mexico. When this is accomplished, if ever, he will return to Mexico; as he has been removed by Juarez and superneded by General Ochoa, who holds the position of commander of the liberal forces in the Western States of Mexico, and is really a brave, energetic and officient officer. The following is the latest reliable.

**The Mexican Consul, Sr. Godoy, received to the Band.

The Mexican Consul, Sr. Godoy, received to day a decree issued at Chihuahua by the President of the Republic, on the 11th of May last, declaring null and void the decree of the 26th of Fobruary, and the regulations of the 9th of March, issued by the usurper Maximilian, in relation to the revision of the operations of secularization and redemption of national property, on the grounds that the latter has no legitimate authority.

The decree of the President alfuded to is accompanied by a sircular from the Secretary of the Treasury, Sr. Yglerias, wherein is expounded the foundation of said decree.

Yglerias, wherein is expounded the foundation of said decree.

There was, at this date, no rumor of any French invasion of the State of Chihuahua. The republican government was taking every available means of defense.

News of the capture of Richmond and the surrender of the rebel armies had been received with intense satasfaction by the liberal government and celebrated with great enthusiasm.

In the State of Michoscan there is only a small French force, which will probably abanden the whole State soon, as it is nearly all occupied by different liberal forces.

THE SALVADOR PRATES CONVETED.

The military commission called by General McDowell to try the rebel pirates who attempted to seize the steamship Salvador, in the bay of Panama, made short work of it, and tiber fluiding meets the enthusiastic approval of the whole people of San Francisco.

THE SAN FRANCISCO TRACEDY.

Full Particulars of the Shooting of William Mulligan.

(From the San Francisco Morning Calt, July 8.]

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF BLOOD—THERE MEN KILLED—
TRAGUCAL END OF THE MOTORIOUS BILLY MULLI-

TRACICAL END OF THE MOTORIOUS BILLY MULLI-GAN.
The events of yesterday furnish another of those re-volting episodes that mark off the periods in the history of our city with a disgusting regularity. A desperado, whose name figures in the annals of the Vigilance Com-mittee, the noted Billy Mulligan, shot down two mrn after having first twice ineffectually at other persons, and was at last, while holding the force of the city bay, himself killed by a member of the police depart-ment, soting under orders.

MULLIGAN ON THURSDAY.

On Thursday, particularly during the latter part of the day, Mulligan exhibited symptoms of delirium tremens, declaring that the Vigilance Committee were going to hang him. He went to the police office for protection, and seemed exceedingly nervous, insisting that he was pursued.

BYENTS OF TESTERDAY.

He remained in the statics house through the night, and was seat out by Captain Douglass at eight e'clock yesterday morning. Abous an hour afterwards a shot was fired from an upper window of the St. Frants Hotel, corner of Clay and Dupons streets, evidently discreted at eight arms on the cornerie side of the street. The ball corner of Chry and Dupons streets, evidently discreted at a Chinaman on the opposite side of the street. The ball missed its mark, and entered the weather boarding of a house by which the Chinaman was standing, said being afterwards extraoled proved to be a large consistal pistol ball. Mr. Brown, a greecy keep r civae by, who witnessed the circumstance, isamediately reported it to Captain Lees, as the police office, and officer McMillan was sent up to investigate the matter. Arriving at the St. Francis Hotel the officer secretained that the pistol was fired by Billy Mulligan, who had shut himself up in his room, arrand with a self-cocking seven shooter, and effectually beared the door against entrance by ordinary means. Detective officer Chappel was with McMillan, and the two held a parisy with Mulligan, who warned them against forcing an entrance. A plan was fixed by these officers, with the aid of officer McCormick, to opture their man, he having not then fully demonstrated the awage fercoity of his disposition. Melligan seemed itill to be haunted by the idea that he was pursued by emissaries of the Vigilance Committee, who were going to has film; and in the parley with the officers he told them that if the Executive Committee would come after him, he would succeeder himself to them; but to no others.

others.

MUNLEMAN SHOOMS AT DETECTIVE OFFICER CHARThe inner deco-of Mullican's room, which was on the
second floor of the building, opened into a wide hall,
sand 'another door led out on a balcony over Dupont
streed. The officers, while talking with Mulligan, were
in the hall; and during the conversation Chappel learned
that he had no favors to expect from the desperate man,
while toward McMillan he was more tractably disposed,
though he threatened instant death to any one who
should enter the room. Chappel, with more courage
than the descretion, went through an adjoining roots to the
bull grazing past his cheek. After this demonstration
the officers, being without arms to sope with the now exasperated madman, prudently retired; and as they went
down the stairs Mulligan opened his door.

SHOOTING OF M'NABS.

till may thousand ashers, had haved and sistemed the tide of battle at so great a cart! But though the masses passed on askess him not, soman, whose tendes agraphatises are ester awakened by the presence of affection, die not covering adder from the cross, and the covered and the cover

and it was Hart's minfortune to reco-sided in California about seven years ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO GAFTU It was orident from Mulligan's was watching his emportunity to the

Naked, and, calling to Mulligan from the foot of the staNrs, they attracted his attention and profered the drink. Milligan accepted the offer, but would allow mone but Henderson to approach him with it. He presspion; warned Ellis off, and kept his cocked revealed drawn or Henderson all the time as he ascended the stars withink lequor. He grow impationt and warned H aderson to Ambigrate his movements. When about three for this of the way ap the stairs, Honderson stopped and asked Mulligan stages and the stairs. Honderson stopped and asked Mulligan stages and the stairs, Honderson stopped and asked Mulligan stages and the stairs. Honderson stopped and with an impulse by shoty the officer, and urged him to leave quickly. Livingerson size of the water at the head of the stairs, and atted wishen the day on Mulligan's him is later never for a moment tarring his pistol from the time of the stairs of the stairs and the wishen the day on the stairs have for a moment tarring his pistol from the could a the officer and command the approach, with out exposure his own person. Cantan Lees bearing of this interview Mulligan him and the approach, with out exposure his own person. Cantan Lees bearing drugged liquor to bim in a similar manner as the first war given, and immediately commonsed proparations.

DEATH OF MULLIOAN.

In the meantime, the prospect of taking Mulligan wall we received to shoot him down, and and armond fore was immediately deepatched for, and warry soon on the ground-These consisted of a number of the Police Guard, whe were posted in he down, and and armond fore was immediately deepatched for, and warry soon on the ground-These consisted of a number of the Police Guard, whe were posted in he down, and and armond fore was immediately deepatched for, and warry soon on the ground-These consisted of a number of the Police Guard, whe were posted with their right processes to the state of the police of the stair of the police of the

Oil Well in California.

In a late San Francisco paper we find the fellowing:—Operators and prospection for coal oil, take heart and prospective for coal oil, take heart and prospective for coal oil, take A flowing oil well has been opened in this state, and the question of the existence of good metable coal oil, in large quantities, om this coast is ne longer a matter of doubt. Captain Sintin, of the bard Jeannette, who arrived from Humbolds bay last eves ing, reports that the Union Mattole Petrolaum Company, of Humboldt county, five days ago struck oil in sacd quantities that it flowed out over the top of the well as fast that it was impossible to preserve it, and the workmen were compelled to plug up; the well to keep the oil from running to waste, there being no barries or ut mals for saving the oil on the ground. This is the well from which one hundred and twenty allone of oil were brought to this city a short time sine. That oil was found at a depth of less than one hundred feet and for a time work was asspended omitie well. Operations were then resumed, and at the tiph of one bus drid and 'orty-five feet the body of eil, as stated above was struck. This decisive success insoft operations majbe justily hailed as marking a new era, in the progress of the tate, as it is without doubt the foreer unser of a new and extensive business and source of wealth.

THE ATLANTIC GABLE.

Our Account of the Atlantic Cable in the

week the full and elaborate account of the Atl-

Cologne Water has not Sweetened Cologne. Souther found forty unphasant smells there, see not a single pleasant one. New York may have in disagree able colors, but, fortunately, our clusters can automat the scalers with fearance by using (as, three fiths of them de-PHALON'S MIGHT BLOOMING CAMECS. Soil everywhere.

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